

THE COMMITTERIOR-STATE MINHTS

BICHMOND WHIG SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DET Letters on business must be addressed to the will

al. This is a rule of long standing, ought to be known to al and mill in no case be departed from, Obstuary notices seems for sight lines are charged for as advertisements.

WW We demand underlake to return rejected our

The War.

There was skirmishing and some artillery firing a few miles North East of this city yesterday, but we have not obtained particulars.

Yankee accounts more than confirm our own impresions as to the lejury sustained by the Yankee fleet at Deawry's bluff. Our little battery peppered their invul erable (!) vessels very thoroughly. The Nangatuck and Galena, the two latest achievements of Yankes ingentity, suffired severely. The mortality list was quite satis We can now understand why the pirates have been so backward about renewing their visit. We ca also form a better idea of the hitch which has occurred in McClellan's "On to Richmond."

From Corinth, by way of Mobile the 221, we have the following; which should have appeared under our Telegraphic head yesterday:

A special dispatch to the Advertiser from Corinth, last

night, says: There was general picket skirmishing or our eight and left lines. On the left the enemy threw number of shells without damage. On our right several essualties occurred. Among the killed is Captain Richards, of the Thirty-first Mickinsippi. The enemy suffered much. A general engagement is expected to morrow Our whole army marched out this evening. Our troop are in high spirits and corfi lent of victory. The weather is fine and pleasant. General Halleck sent two hundred Confederage prisoners, having the small pox, to For Pallow in exchange for Federal prisoners sent from here Gim. Villepeigne refused to receive them. General Be regard sent a letter to Hallock to day, charging him with bad faith and inhumanity. Halleck replied, denvirknowledge of the fact that the men had the small-pox.

The Department of Transportation and Sup ply.

We are pleased to believe, from recent demon rations, that this department is more efficient than it was rouse months ago; perhaps because of a more practical knowledge of the men and resources of Vir ginis; perhaps because of extended experience; perhaps y a combination of cause; but chiefly we hope by that highest endeavor of wisform-the capacity to admit as error, and the good sense to correct it.

We wish now to call the attention of these depart ments to the importance of adopting timely measure not only for maintaining our communication with the in terior, but for conveying the productions of the Interio unon a safe line of communication.

We have heretofore indicated the James River Canal as the line most within our protection, and as amply capublic of effecting transportation provided the boats be olisated in time for any emergency that may occur.

We wish now to remind the authorities, whose bu ness is is to provide supplies for the army, that the town of S of sville is a canal depot of great importance It is cented at the junction of the tumpike leading from enton with the canal. It is twenty miles from the Cantral Railroad at Charlottesville. We do not know the condition of these roads, but we suppose they will soot be in general good order; and we learn that the Yankis Generals have laid down plank roads in Western Virginia and on the Peninsula. If our authorities will direct the Charlottesville and Scottsville, or improve the road by tween the latter place and Staupton, in the event th enemy succeed in reaching the Central road, we shall be enabled to receive large supplies by way of the canal when otherwise the army and city might suffer great! by even a temporary stoppage.

There is, it is true, an indirect Railroad communication.

tion between Staunton and Richmond by way of Lyrch burg, but this involves several transhipments, and im-plies the command of the whole road, which may be destroyed at important points by the enemy. The cor leation between Richmond and the upper country should be organized upon the James River Canal, as a reserve, in case of accident to the Rulroads; and in proved country roads should be at once provided, for the purpose of feeding the canal from the lateral districts

North Carolina and Virginia.

We publish this morning the official report of Co regionent in its during clurge at the batile of William large. The name and fame of that soble regiment so ine intropid commander will be forever associated in the hearts of Virginians with their own not less intrepid 24th which shared with it the glories and the perils of the bloody field.

Our cotemporaries in the Old North State express the slight which the resolution of Virginia and the Cofederate Government to defend Richmond has diffused through that State. We copy the following from the Rainigh Stendard of the 21

VIRGINIA SOT TO HE SURRESDERRO

This we believe is not on I the voice of Virginia, now down-trodden and shapes overtur, but it is the voice of North Carolina, and we hope it is the voice of the whole State. The idea of evacuating first Virginia and then North Carolina and retiring with the army into the cost on States, let it not be once thought of by the government or the people. When we determine on this, we may a well also up the context.

ment or the people. When we used to make the contest.

We are glad to see that the spirit of the Old Dominion is up. President Davis, and Governor Listcher, and the House of Delegator, and the people of Richmond, seen determined to defend Richmond and the rest of the State to the last extremity. We regret that the contest of the state of the purpose was not entered into long ago. Roanoke Island was the back door to Norfolk, and Norfolk was the back duce to Richmond-both being open but increases the

Peradventure it may not be too late vot. We have talked quice enough—blustered and bragged over what we were going to do enough—talked of the impregnability of this gont and that—shed coesns of blood with it k and paper—killed thousands of Yankees and whipped the whole North by high sounding words, but also the pull of a Yankee gunboat has childed our blood and set to strategizing and falling back, until the interes South are perilled deeply and fearfully.

the South are prilled deeply and fearfully. As we have said for mouths, we must fight if the country is to be saved. Our people—the rank and fie will fight, if our efficers will let them—if they could a e in them true occurage, and self-sacrifice and a determination to win—if the confidence of our soldiers in the shillty, judgment and success of their officers was what it should be, they would fight as men never fought before.

Let the Old Dominion, we say, be defended to the last Let the 'O'. Dominion, we say, be defended to the last extremity. On her soil our armies first met the foe; let them contest sharply every inch of ground with the etemay upon her soil. Let Georgia and South Carolina and North Carolina join hands with Virginia to do or die there. Had we the spirit of our fathers—were we half as patriotic and valorous and determined as we talk or appear to be, our aims would soon be accomplished.

It is thus Virginia and North Carolina should stand shoulder to shoulder. There has been much less intercourse between the people of the two States-owing to the want of Railroads-than there should be, and then there will be in future, but the resemblance in the qual

.

ties of their population, and the identity of their inter est, will, we trust, make them even more intimate in fu-

No State in the Confederacy has grown more i wealth, population, and industrial prosperity than North Carellua. None has sent her men more promptly, and no men have borne themselves more gallanily. The de fence at Bethel, the fight at Williamsburg, and the death of the gallant Fisher, at Manageas, vindicate the arnest and effectual services of the old North State, to the common cause. Virginians and Carolinians wil nand forever united in the sacrifices and sufferings of this efamous war, and the common glory will be transmi ed as an indivisable inheritance to their children

JEFF. THOMPSON'S GUNBOAT FIGHT .- The Memphi appeal of the 11th, contains the following despatch from Jeff. Thompson, a good thing in its way

FORT PILLOW, RIVER DEFENCE FLEET, GUNDOAT "LITTLE REBEL," May 10, 1862. Elitors Appeal :- We Missourians concluded to-da brate the anniversary of the Camp Jockson mas-We have shown the enemy that we still own the appi river, and can "run the blockade" whenever

we choose. We gave them a few butts this morning to show them up power, and after a handsome little scrimmage of hir y minutes, we backed down the river to our post, rich two men killed and eight slightly wounded. The officers are all safe, with more confidence than wer, and our boats are unicjured. The Van Dorn, Capitally, Eally was the law and all the law to the law and all the

tain Fulkerson, has covered our fleet with glory, and al tain Folkerson, has covered our fret with giby, and a froin Commodore Montgomery down to the powder boys, behaved like soldiers and gentlemen, and proved the mastves as good men as ever feathered an oar around a quarter deck or butted a Yankee.

M. JEFF. THOMPSON.

GLOBE HOSPITAL, RICH

By order of Surgeon General C. S. A. ST. GEORGE PEACHY, P. A. C. S.

NOTICE.

amers of Ga-in Jefferson Ward are be by fall to pay their gas blis before, to day, they will be desit with accor-the following extract from the ordin sels:

is of 3 o'closer, it is well of the following extract free terminates of the following extract free terminates the first works: it canning the first works: it canning the first which is the Council, May 6th, 1855 if any first and the first works are the first which is a first part of the first which is a first which is a first which is a first work of the first which is a first which is a first work of the first which is the first which is the first which is the well as the first work of the first which is the city of the first work of a first which we have at the city collector. T. B. HARRISON, for M. L. STRATTON. Auditor

LOST-850 REWARD.

A POCKET BOOK, containing papers of no value to but myself. I will give the above reward of \$50 my dwilling-house, on Franklin Street, or at my office, N Major WM. ALLEN.

diately. A third took it and shared the same fate, when Japian Berry Bobinson, of Company A, carried it until he staff was shivered to pieces in his hand. Under this fire of grape from the battery, and vollies from the inantry, the regiment continued to advance until I found a slight shelter of a low fence within a hundred yards of the redoubt. The fire was terrific, and my men and officers were falling on every side, and the 24-th Virginia, immediately on my left, was suffering in like proportion. I had delivered my first fire at about 190 yards, and my men were now firing with effect upon a body of the enmy who were retreating into the redoubt. At this time, Col. Terry fell upon my left, Colonel Hairston, also, and he horse of my M-jor Sinclar had been killed under him. Lieut, Col. Badham fell upon my right, and I found myself, with M-jor Maury, of the 24-th Virginia, he only field officers remaining on horse. I had pre-A. Y. STOKES & CO.

A. Y. STOKES & CO. TO REILEGAD CONTRACTORS AND ME-

Nist - We have just received above consignment, which we offer for sale.

A.Y. STOKES 4 CO.,

Oor, 15th and Carp Sta., TO LAND BUYERS. TO Learner of the privately, Russian of 580 Acres, more or less, ile-beatfully in one 580 Acres, more or less, ile-beatfully in one 580 Acres, Viyginia. The tand is in a good of the form, Whest, Tobac

JAMES D. MOSBY

S OD 1,-100 kegs Sup. Carb Sods, for sale by DOVE 4 CO

THE following General Order is published by anthority of the WAR DEPARTMENT,

No. 51.
The following act and resolutions in reference thereto the for the information of all concerns;
Act be example certain persons from constituent for securing of the Confederate Silves.

The Congress of the Confederate Silves to the confederate Silves.

one who have furnished substitutes will receive their o

Adjt. and imp. General freed to: ENETAL ORDERS,

person linb's to military duly under the Act

DE. HUGH H. MeGUIRE,

OF WINOHISTER,

OF WINOHISTER,

OF THERS his Profession at services to the citizens of Elchmond,

Office on Broad, a new doors below 12th street, formerly re-

NOTICE.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, THE Patriotic Circens of Blobmond and its neighborhood are carnestly and respectfully requested to come forward in HE Pablotic Circens of an employed to come forward in acmetily and respectfully requested to come forward in ediatory to my office and tender the services of such servants they can spare for work in the defences of the city, to save me to dearcressly early of indiscriminate impressment. I trust this size will meet with such response as will do honor to the known of ce will meet with such response as will do honor to the known attribution of Virgin ans.

Mal and Privott Marshal

REQUISITIONS FOR ORDNANCE STORES. to the use of troops in the widelity of Elchmond, worde direct you Capt. B. G. Baldwin, Commanding, Egd result on this street.
Such to uniform.

use of emergency the requisition may be made direct of choond Arsenal, on the approval of the strigade command

on statement of the emergency.

No attention will be paid to requisitions for ammunition, whill no not state the amount on hand when the requisition is made.

These restrictions are necessary to prevent the waste of ammy

Total missing, Aggregate loss, killed, wounded and missing, 252.

THE RATTLE OF WILLIAMERITEG.

HEADQUARTERS EARLY'S BRIGADE,

May 10th, 1862.

REPORT OF COLONEL D. K. MCRAE, FIFTH NORTH CAROLINA

GENERAL :- I have the honor to report, under rder, the ensualties in the Fifth North Carolina

ent, commanded by me on the 5th, in the battle ne

Williamsburg:

About 2 o'clock, P. M., my regiment was formed in line of bartle, composed of the 5th North Carolina on the right, 23 3 North Carolina, Col. Hoke, next, 38 th Virginia, Lieur, Ool. Whitle, next, and 24th Virginia, Col. Terry, on the extreme left, with orders from Gen. Early to ascertain the position and charge a battery of the enemy, supposed to be stationed in the woods in cur front. After formation of the line we were moved forward by the direction of Major General D. H. Hill, with instructions to approach the enemy close, with trailed arms, without firing until close upon them. The line passed down into a marsby ravine, and my regiment formed itself in a dense undergrowth composed chiefly of pine which made the advance in line difficult. On the verge of the field beyond, I halted and reformed the line and examined for the enemy's battery. Not seeing an indication of his presence, I advanced the line about 100 yards into deld, and as I did so a battery situated at a disance of 700 to 900 yards on the left opened upon us with shell. I immediately changed the direction of the line so as to face towards this point, and found that this battery was posted in a skirt of woods near a redoubt, around and con-

ted in a skirt of woods near a redoubt, around and o which there appeared to be at least a brigade of the en-emy. As sorn as I made this movement I found that the line was broken, and I could nowhere see Col. Hoke with the 33d, or L. Col. Whittle with the 38th Virginia. Fine approach to the battery was through an open field

of soft earth, without any cover for my troops, and fe

ng great anxiety, I despatched my Adjutant, Lieu McRae, and Major P. J. Sinclair to Gen. Hill, with a r

McRae, and Major P. J. Sinclair to Gen. Hill, with a request to be informed what battery I was to charge. Maj. Sinclair returned with an answer that I was to charge the battery which opened on us, and do it quickly. I unmediately put the fine in motion, and the man sprang off at a rapid pace. About this time, a regiment, which I found afterwards to be the 24th Vignia, Colonel Ferry, angaged the enemy at some three hundred yards to my left in front, and drove him out of some houses towards his redoubt. Finding the 23d and Sish still absent, I saw the necessity of connecting my time with this regiment to support it, and at the same

e with this regiment to support it, and at the san

red my li e to advance obliquely to the left, and wher ound my men advancing too rapidly, and not suffi ently obliquely, I ordered a halt, passed to the from

ciently obliquely, I ordered a balt, passed to the front of the line and urged my men to move les rapidly and press more sensibly to the loft, and, to compose them, I ordered them to lie down. The enemy had now commenced to fire upon us with his rifles, which began to be fath, and at this moment I observed Capt. Karly, Gen. Strly's aid, some distance on my left, waving me on. I then pushed on. My color baser was first struck down, then the dig was seized by his comrade, who fell immediately. A third took it and shared the same fate, when hantain Barry Bobinson. of Company A. carried it until

found myself, with Major Maury, of the 24 h Virginia, he only field officers remaining on hors. I had pre-viously sent my Adjutant to Gen. Hill, announcing my loss and the danger of my position, carnestly begging ceinforcements, but finding my force at remail, and the position fatality destructive, I did not wait his return, but

occition fatality destructive, I did not wait his return, but indered my command to fall off down the cover of the fence, and immediately afterwards I received an order to retreat. The charge upon the battery was not attended with success. I have no doubt it would have been, had the 284 North Carolina and the 384 Virginia participated in the assault. How heroically my officers and men endeavored to execute the charge entrusted to them, the list of cascultifie will exhibit, and it is a material pride to the survivors, as it was of enoutagement to all engaged, to know that their whole sonduct was under the currection and immediate personal observation of

to all engaged, to know that their whole sonduct was under the circular and immediate personal observation of their Major and Brig. General, the latter of whom fel while bravely leading the attack. All of my officers and men behaved with course, and no discrimination can be made among them. My regiment is now so reduced at the beinefficient. I beg that it may be speedily supplied, and I ask you, General, in calling to the attention of the Department this regiment, to suggest that my first Licotenate, who survived, may be assigned to the command of the companies who have lost their Captain by death, wounds and imprisonment, except in the case of Capt. H. C. Janes, who was wounded but escaped and I hope will soon resume his command.

nd I hope will soon resume his command.

My Acjutant who was with me throughout the figh

My Acjatant who was with me throughout the name endered me most valuable assistance, and his good con not, I am sure, did not fail to attract your attention. I beg to bring to your notice another instance of pariotic schon, which merits reward. Mr. Nicholson C vanington, a young gentleman of St. Louis, had voluteered as a private in my ranks, and on this occasion companied me as my Orderly on the field. He main with his position by my side throughout at deliverer.

and his position by my side throughout, and delivere

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

Govance: —Having just had an interview with Cap-tains Brockfield and West—the latter of whom was wounded and captured, the former broken down with exhaustion and espeured, and both of whom have been

as the officers are emcerned. Lieut, Col. Badham has

capt. Brookfield, having been pierced in the forebead by a ball, and died instantly. He body was intered on the field of battle. The service possessed no more failed, conscientions effect than Col. Badham. Never having absented himself from his peat since his connection with the Regiment, he had surrendered himself to the patherashoe of the duties of his office with almost singular hielity. On the field of battle ne was cain self possessed, and conducted his portion of the operations with en-

sion. He died nobly.

are precision. He died noby.

There is every reason to apprehend that Capt. Thomas
F. Garrett has also died of his wounds. He was last
seen with a wound in the centre of his chest, having
been carried into the enemy's redoubt. I sincerely de
plore the less of this valuable officer. Possessed of an
acute and inquiring mind, with studious habits, and acutous to excel, he was fast mastering his profession. I

have no efficer upon whose judgment in military matters I could more confidently rely. He fell at the head of his

, leading them on with stolid determination, which

men, leading them on with shold determination, which was eminently his quality.

Capt. Mullins is also known to have been killed. He died in the arms of Capt. Brookfild, in the redoubt of the enemy, sending messages to his friends that he had failing as he had desired to fall, like a brave soldier.

Liest Cirrie, commanding Company G, while bravely become a his company in the advance, was prered

cheering on his company in the advance, was pierced through the heart and expired instantly. First Lieut.

now and 2d Liegts Boswell and Anderson Womack were ly killed. Lieutenants Grant and Cuthbert were

certainly killed. Leatenana Grant and outdoors we wounded and are in the hands of the enemy; as, also, Capt. Lea and Lieut. Hays were wounded in Williams burg—Li:ut. Hays severely through the shoulder, and Capt. Lea through both limbs, and Capt. West, slightly, through the arm, and is here on parole.

were both severely wounded, but made their escape, and under the most painful difficulties came of with the re-

I call your attention, Governor, to the account of this

have been successful had our associates come up. I as your attention to the many coincidences in this and th

report I had heretofore furnished your Excellency. I call your attention to the further fact disclosed that our

attack prevented the enemy from assailing Fort Magru-ler from that side, which was an important event for us. The little band of one hundred and fifty men left of

our regiment are waiting to be reinforced from North

Total number engaged, commissioned officers twenty

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

D. K. McRAE. us, and I hope they have earned some claim upon

nod officers sixty-four, men thre

on certainly killed. Having lost his horse, he gas re

ookfield, having been pierced in the for

obstron by my side throughout, and deliverable of the with cooliness and precision.

I have the honor to be,

Very respentfully,

Your obedient servant,

D K McKAK,

Colonel with North Carolina.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Mobile Evening News is indebted to an o the Confederate army for a copy of the New Orleans Delta, of Wednesday, the 7th inst. Acknowledging the receipt of the paper, the News adds:

receipt of the paper, the News adds:

Our neighbor keeps a bold and defiant front to the difficulties of the journalistic situation. He devotes a treachent leader to one of Pic. Butler's proclamations denouncing as the invention of "rebellious, lying and desperate men" "that the Government of the United States, by its forces, have come here to conficcate and destroy their crops of cotton and sugar." The Delta, cortainly, has the best of the argument in its logical aspect, sustained as it is by what the Government of the United States has eaid and done in Washington on this subject; but Butler possesses the unanswerable argument.

pect, sustained as it is by what the Government of the United States has said and done in Washington on this subject; but Butler possesses the unanswerable argument of force, and we apprehend will apply it ad hominum, it the bold editor permits such articles. Too long for our spane, we copy another and characteristic one upon the subject of Major General Butler; General Butler; General Butler in General certain valuable articles of merchandize and of great de certain valuable articles of merchandize and of great de mand throughout the world, civilized and uncivilized. It was not until the year 1821 that the idea occurred to certain enterprising capitalists to employ the water of an old canal which had been constructed for certain commercial purposes, to the much more valuable and useful purpor of supplying a motive power to factories for the ture of various cotton article fabrics. This ertest with great success, and in a very few years to how was taken up, and all the water power at, risted by these cotton factories. The investments in these establishments proved enormously remunerative,

se establishments proved enormously remunerative in these establishments proved enormously remuncrative, and Lowell began soon to figure as one of the most thriving towns in the Union. It furnished in larger quantity than any other town the chief article of export of New England, and enabled the manufacturers of the section to compete successfully with the long established factories of England. The last statistics of the products of the industry of this town show that the sum of thirteen millions was invested in cotton manufacturing; that 12,234 looms were employed, with 399,064 spindles, 12,507 operatives; that the consumption of cotton was at the rate of 805,770 lbs., and the product amounted to 2,465,000 yards of cloth per week. At this rate the consumption of raw cotton by the facts 2,465,000 yards of cloth per week. At this rate the consumption of raw cotton by the factories of Lowell alone exceeds one hundred thousand bales per annum. This cotton is the product of twenty thousand slaves, the right to hold whom is denied by the President of the United States, and by a mrjority of his party and by a large majority of his people, who are now represented here by the U. States force under Gen. Butler. If their great factories are not supplied with the staple they need for their support; if this thirteen millions of capital prove to be utterly unremnerative; if their twelve thousand operatives are thrown out of employment, and left without the means of supporting life, can there be a question of doubt as to the parties who ment, and left without the means of supporting life, can there be a question of doubt as to the parties who are responsible for such disasters? We have little doubt that if Gen. Butler would relax ais restrictions upon the press of the city, especially the order communicated to us against the publication of any of his speeches as calculated to bring him into contempt, we could adduce am ple proof that the doctrines advocated by the President of the United States were those which would bring and have brought upon Gen. Butler's native town the ruin and disasters that are now or may soon convert its once and disasters that are now or may soon convert its once lourishing factories into the abodes of mendicancy and

naving pointedly snubbed Mr. Russell, the London Times correspondent, that worthy has gone home. From one of his last letters to the Times, written from Baltimore, on the 31st of March, we make a brief extract :

In one of Wilson's or Anderson's ornithological papers there is an account of the wonder and fine nees of a certain sort of American wood-pecker when it was a certain sort of American wood-pecker when it was first put in a cage. All the present actions and behav-inr of the American Press are described to the life in it. At last it began to fast out its own feathers. Here is Mr. Stauton—the man of an hour, the lawyer of yester-day, the hippodamos, the presentamer of to-day! How he has grown, almost in a moment, into life and power? So did Danton, so did Fouche, so did Robespierre. But, remember, they had no such cause as "the Union." If they thought they had, they were no doubt wrong. If any one degrees to read the finest, jurist, most highmy one desires to read the finest, purest, most high inen words that were ever uttered about liberty, puri first words that were ever utered about liberty, puri-y, and morality, let him turn to the pages of French Republican journals in the time of the worship of the goddess Reason. Let no one suppose the writers were not sincere though the lady who sat in the ear might have in the flesh undergone the ordeals of the correction-al police. Let none suppose that "the Union" now does not fire the Northern heart, and move the couls of those great masses which have laid so long beneath the weight of dollar large, from the Canadian lakes to the Scannel ample and the Ohio, to-day with a freely current usquel aunah and the Ohio, to-day with a fresh curren Susquei annan and the Onio, to day with a freez current of thought and feeling; a new arterial system of hope and action has been put into them. One of the great triumphs of their young career is, that they have slain the mother that festered and bore them; which had however, become a stepmenther and tyramined them to death. There is no one in Congress, there is not in the Secrate, there is not in the Secrate, there is no one in Congress, there is not in the Secrate, n House of Representatives, in pulpit, or stump, or in he forum, a man who has a word to say in this year of race, 1862 against a war on the press compared with which there has been nothing known since the days of Andrew Marvel. The u most the boldest journals ven-ure upon is to give warning to their agents to flee from Andrew Marvel: In a most the bostom Journals ven-ture upon is to give warning to their agents to fise from some doubtful wrath to come. And the American people are very glad of it; leastways, they don't appear at all die satisfied. Here are billard-table keepers and whisky atisfied. Here are billard table keepers and wnisay-drinkers getting up public meetings, and all sor's of in-terests moving against texation, but not a man cries out 'murder,' or even "robbery," far less "fire," at the visi-ble extinction of all life in the press in its function of giving news. Divotion to the Union cannot do much more. When an Apparican is content to do without news in his newspaper, he has exhausted sub hission and forbearance and made his storifies.

CAPT. MORGAN'S EXPLOITS IN KENTUCKY -- The Knox ville Register publishes the following account of Golor ;

Morgan's recent successful exploits in Kentucky: Morgan's recent successful exploits in Kontrocky:

After the reverse at Lebanch, Col. Korgan, with those of his party who escaped, went to Sparta, and subsequently increased his force by the addition of Eladeoc's, McHenry's, and Hamilton's cavity companies. With these he proceeded by a rapid-march to Cave City, Ky., which is only skry-eight miles from Louisville, and six miles from the Hammont Gave. He reached Cave City on Sunday, the 11th inst, captured the telegraph operator, and very kindly officiated in his stead, to spare the authorities along the line any undue excitement, which on Sunday, the 11th inst, explained the telegraph operator, and very kindly officiated in his stead, to spare the authorities along the line any undue excitement, which the announcement of his presence so near to Louisville might have occasioned on the Sabbath. He cuceaceded in capturing two trains from Louisville, one passenger and one freight train. The latter had one of the finest engines in the country attached to it—said to have cost \$40,000. This train consisted of thirty eight empty box cars. Col. Morgan destroyed the whole train and engine. On the passenger, train he espitized two Federal Majurs, of the and Elibetter, and six or seven other prisoners, together with near \$150,000 of U. S. Tressury notes, which were being transmitted by express to Tennesser, to pay off the Federal army with. A party despatched to Woodland, 4 miles above Cave City, destroyed a considerable lot of bacon belonging to Abe's government. One object of the during scout was defeated by the escape of a prisoner from Morgan's pickets, who communicated information of his movements to the telegraph operator at Bell's station, some miles this side of Cave City, by which means the train from Nashville, having on board the prisoners of Morgan's party taken at Lebanon was turned back, and thus the gallant Colonel was disappointed in liberating them. turned back, and thus the gallant Colonel was disap-pointed in liberating them.

From Cave City, Col. Morgan returned by way of I call your attention, governor, to the account of the fight from the New York H-raid, as published in the Richmond Whiq of to-day. You will there observe the distinguished compliment paid to my regiment by our enomy's correspondent, and I think you will discover an aimoet direct admission on his part that the attack would

From Cave City, Coi. Morgan returned by way of Burkeville, where he eaptured seven of Wolford's caval-ry, who were armed with Sharp's rides and revolvers— thence by Livingston and White Plains to Sparta. From Sparta our last intelligence of the partisan Colonel is, that he was making his way through the mountains to Chattanooga. Whether he will "iturn up" next in North-western Virginia or on the Ohio river, near Paducah, we

have no intimation.

It was reported in Kentucky that Col. Wolford, whose cavelry fought Morgan at Lebanon, was wounded in the bowels, supposed mortally. THE DEMAND FOR THE SURRENDER OF NATCHEZ - The

following is the corre-pond s between the command r of the Federal flotilla in th. Mississippi, and the Mayor of Natchez: U. S. S. Incquois, At anchor Gef Natches, Miss.,

May 12th, 1862 Sir: In advance of the equatron now coming us the Mississippi I am instructed by the Fing Officer to demand the surrender of the city of Natchez to the naval torces

The same terms will be accorded as those granted to

New Orleans and Baton Rouge. The rights and proper ty of all peaceable citizens shall be respected; but all by or all peaceause cuttions shall be respected; but air mosperty in this city belonging to the so-called Confede-tle States must be delivered up—and the flag of the United States must wave unmolested and respected over

your town.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Jas S. Palaker, Commar

To his Honor the Mayor of Natches:

To his Honor the Mayor of Natches:

To which communication the Mayor was directed to make the following reply, viz:

MAYORS OPPICE, NATCHER, MISS.,
MAY 18, 1862.

May 13, 1862.

Sir:—Your communication of the 12 h instant been received by me and taid before the Board of Semen of this city, and I am directed to return the foling reply:

ing reply:

Coming as a conqueror, you need not the interposition of the city authorities to present this place. An
unfortified city, an entirely defenceless people, have no
alternative but to yield to an irresistable force, or ustess to imperil innocent blood. Formalities are absurd
in the face of such resitties. So far as the city authorities can prevent, there will be no opposition to your posscalar at the city they cannot however, guarque that session of the city; they cannot, however, guara your flag shall wave unmolested in the eight of your flag shall wave unnotested in the sight of an ex-cited people, but such authority as they possess will be exercised for the preservation of good order in the city. As to property belonging to the Confederate States, they are not aware of any such within the limits of the city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
John Huster, Mayor.
To James S. Palmes, Commander U. S. S. Iroquois, at
anchor off Natches, Miss.

GENERAL STERLING PRICE

"Personne," the lively and graphic correspondent of the Charleston Courier, gives in one of his recent letters, the following interesting account of General Sterling

Price:

As few people have an idea of the character of the man I give you a hasty peo and ink sketch, as he appeared to me during a brief interview. He is over six feet in height, with a frame to match, full, but not portly, and straight as an Indiah. His carriage is marked with digglity, grace and gendeness, and every motion bespeaks the attitude and presence of the well bred gentionen. He has a large Websierian head, covered with a growth of tbick white hair, a high, broad, intellectual forchead, florid face, no beard, and a mouth among whose latent smiles you never fail to discover the iron will that surmounts all obstacles. His laugh, (and it is not unfrequent), reveals a set of teeth which, like Eth n Allen's, would serve to draw nails. The striking feature, however, is his eye—a calm, beautiful blue, soul-revealing orb, which is at once a key to every emotion of the man. It is an eye which never blunched at danger, and it is the boast of his soldiers that he never looked urpixingly upon the sufferings of his followers.

A passionate lover of music, the same tender heart

pilyingly upon the sufferings of his followers.

A passionate lover of music, the same tender heart that broods over sweet sounds gives flow to the sympathy that is ever warm in his nature for stiff-ring humanity. This was manifest during the masterly retreat from Eikhorn. Time and again did he dismount from he horse to give place to some sick or wounded soldier, and when it was suggested that it would be better to leave these invalids behind, his reply, as he threw a furious look at the individual, was—"No, sir, I'll sacrifice my whole army, before I desert my faithful wounded."

In conversation, Price is a marked specimen of the "fine old English gentleman"—gentle, savitable, well informed, and an admirable listoner. Be speaks quick ly but with caution, and his words are as laconic and

informed, and an admirable listener. He speaks quick by but with caution, and his words are as laconic and decisive as his acts. He reads human nature intentively, and possesses the rare faculty of readily adopting himself to every person with whom he is brought in cortact. Accessible to all, he is as kindly democratic with his soldiers as he is courtly with his equals. No one can lay an affront at the door of Sterling Price. It is this exterior considers ion which has given him so firm a hold more the hearts of his men.

opon the hearts of his men.

Some idea of the strachment existing between the General and his army, may be had from the fact that he is everywhere known by the affectionate soubriquet of

id Dad."
"Who do you belong to?" asked an officer of one of
passing soldiers in a regiment during its transit

"Who's the old man?"
"Why, old Dad Price. Haint you heard of him yit?"
"Yes, I have; but where is he now? continued the

"I don't know where in h-ll he is now," was the voteran's answer, "but wait until we git into a serim-mare, and i'll show you 'Old Dad' right in the midst of the fire where the lump posts and small balls are dying the thickest. Look to the front and you kin always flud

im thar."
[Lamn posts, I should observe, is the name the boys
f the West give to the long conical shells of the ene-

ny.] The army of General Price is made up of extremes The army of General Price is made up of extremes.—
It is a heter geneous mixture of all human compounds, and represents in its various elements every condition of Western life. There are the old and the young, the rich and poor, the high and low, the grave and gay, the planter and laborer, farmer and clerk, hunter and boatman, merchant and woodsman—men, too, who have come from every State, and been bronzed in every latitude from the mountains of the Northwest to the pampas of Mexico. Americans, Indians, half-breeds, Mexicans, Frenchmen, Indians, Germans, Spaniards, Poles, and for ought I knew. Hottentots,—all are mixed in the motley ought I knew, Hottentots,-all are mixed in the motley mass who have rallied around the flag of their noble leader. It is a "gathering of the claus," as if they had heard and responded to the stirring Battle Call of my poetical friend Harry Timrod:

"Ho! Woodsman by the mountain side. "He! Woods man by the mountain side,
He! Dwellers in the value,
He is Ye who by the roaring tide,
Have roughened in the gales.
Leave barn and byre, leave kin and cot
Lay by the bloodless scade,
Let deak and case and counter rot,
And burn your books of trade."

Nor is this wonderful army less picturesque in point of ersonal attire and weapons. Every man has come from his homestead fitted with

the best and strongest that loving mothers, wives and sisters could put upon him. And the spectacle presented sisters could put upon him. And the spectacle presented as they are drawn up in line, whether for marching or inspection, necessarily forms an arabesque pattern of the most parti-colored crowd of people upon which human eye a ever reated. Some are in black—full citizen's dress, with beaver hats and freek coats; some in homespun drab; some in gray, blue and sreaked; some in nothing but red shirts, pants, and big top boots; some attempts a display with the old-fashioned militia uniforms of their forestimes, some have hander for the forestimes are have hander dather from of their forefathers; some have bauners floating from their "outer walls" in the rear; some would pass for our friend the Georgia Major, who used to wear nothing but his short collar and a pair of spura.

"Some are in rage, Some in pags, And some in velvet gownel!

Take them all in all, "they rival those fantas in sapes that hang upon the walls of memory in a poet's

Aside from the dress, I have been forcibly struck by They are heavy, large headed, rough, brown faced fol-lows, who look as if in a fight they might weigh a co-piece, or "whip their weight in will cars." Fully three-fifths of them are over six feet in height, and a very cor-

apiece, or "whip their weight in wild cats." Fully threchiths of them are over six feet in height, and a very consideration portion are were stripplings, ranging in age from fourteen to eighteen. The health of the army is generally good, perhaps better than that of any other body of men in the field. Yet none have suffered more hardships, encountered more perile, or been more deprived of the necessaries of life.

Their weapons are not less miscellaneous than their personal appearance. At first few were armed with anything but ordinary shot guns and riftes, and to a considerable extent such is the case at present, but it is a proud boast among them that "Dad Prico's men are the only ones who have yet been able to equip themselves generally from the spoils of the enemy." Missouriaus and Texans wont walk where they can ride.—Obnequently as unsens proportion of the ermy is cavalry, but these I learn are to be dismounted and turned to active account as infantry. A good move. Nearly every man in the division is a splendid shot. While at Memphis I heard a bet made that a certain boy. Memphis I heard a bet made that a certain boy at Memphis I heard a bet made that a certain boy, fifteen years old, in one of the regiments, could not at the distance of eight hundred yards hit the crown of a hat four times out of five with a Minnie musket.—
The bet was taken by an officer, the hat put up, and the lad, who was quietly standing by leaning on his gun, directed to fire. Ten times in succession he pierced the hat within two inches of the centre. The wager was willingly used and considerately handed to the share willingly paid, and considerately handed to the sharp poter as a tribute to his skill. As the loser remarked it don't pay very well to bet on stock you know noth-ng about." The young man siterwards remarked to a systander, that he never missed anything he could see. Such is a brief sketch of Price and his noble little army-the only organized body of men is the Confeders

cy who have thus far lived up to the inspired "drop pings," a part of which I have already quoted: "Come with the weapons at your call, With mucket, pike and knife; He wields the deadliest blade of all.

Who lightest holds his life! In conclusion I may add that "Dad Price and his boys" are now here, and in a position where the "hand writing upon the wall" of their future fame will go down to posterity inscribed with the crission tide they will draw from the hearts of the enemy. FROM SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA. Garr Success, Wolf CREEK, Giles Co., Va., May 12, 162.

To the Editor of the Whig: I am pleased to inform you that another county thwestern Virginia has been released from Yankee thraidom. The county of Mercer, which the Federal troops have occupied and considered as their own, is sed, and the entire Federal force, save one regigiment, (which we hope to capture,) routed, panie stricken, from its borders.

On Saturday morning, our forces, under Gen'l Heth, moved forward from this place to attack the enemy, who were posted in a very strong position four miles below us. We arrived in front of them, and, after a reconnois ance, found that the enemy had retired during the night. We moved on toward their camp, which was desert-ed—their tents etanding, all of which we captured, together with camp equipage, quartermaster and commissary stores. Learning that their rear guard was only ome six or eight miles shead of us, we pushed on in pursuit-a regular forced march.

The road was found strewed with overcoats, blankets, mapsacks, tents, and almost every conceivable article which would be found in a camp. Many of our boys equipped themselves thoroughly. Our van guard captured some eight or ten of the enemy, who were left behind in the retreat.

When within eight miles of Princeton we learned that Gen. H. Marshall had encountered the enemy posted at Princeton, and after a short conflict had routed them, killing seventy and wounding nearly one hundred, capturing their provision train; also, that a severe battle had een fought that morning, and the enemy again repulsed.

About night we found ourselves within two miles of he enemy, who were strongly posted two miles from Princeton-the order was given to halt, and we bivou scked. During the night, having learned that General Marshall had fallen buck, and our force not sufficient withstand the combined force of the enemy, w back to this place, bringing with us all the stor captured from the enemy.

We are now preparing to advance, having learn Gen. Marshall had moved forward again and a Princeton. The enemy, save one regiment, wideployed to the right to intercept the retreat of Marshall, retreated on through Princeton to eigh C. H.

When I next have an opportunity I will give, ecount of our proceedings. Yours, & ...

OKRA-A SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE. To the Editor of the Whig:

"The middle or the latter end of April is a proper time sow the seed, in the middle States, or generally it may be sown with certainty of success, at the time Indian corn is planted. Draw drills about an inch deep, and four feet asunder; drop the seeds into these at the distance of eight inches from one another. As they advance in growth, earth them up two or three times -The green pods are used in soups, and the ripe seeds,

burned and ground, are by many used instead of coffee The above is from an old gardening book in my posession, and the high price of coffee induced me to try the okra seeds as a substitute for it, and I found it by far the best I ever tried. A lady who was a visitor of our house at the time, and who knows what good or ffee is as well as anybody, but who could not drink at the time because it disagreed with her, drank the okra with impunity as well as with pleasure; but another friend who agreed with me in thinking it the best substitute for coffee, said it kept him awake as coffee does. I sent some to a friend in Richmond, famous for her good coffee, and she assured me, she would have thought it coffee had not she known the reverse. It is easily raised, produces abundantly. Try it. Use as much okra as coffee to make a quart-say a cupfull of okra instead of one of cuffee.

I am now experimenting on extracting salt from th dirt floor of an old smoke house. It is put in a barrel or hopper, and water run through it, precisely as it is through ashes to make ley (or tye,) as it is now most usually spelled. The water is then boiled down to salt, and skimmed during the whole process of boiling. What is thus thrown off is eagerly used by the cat le. By repeating the boilings and skimmings the discoloration the salt suffers from its long intimate mixture with dirt is diminished. The quantity of salt obtained is in proportion to the quantity which has been wasted on the dirt floor. So far, we have obtained about quart of salt to a bushel of dirt. I shall put the dirt left after the extract of salt is made from it, on the asparagus beds; for as that is a marine plant I should think it would be improved by it, while the weeds, which spring so rankly from the manure dressing, would be greatly diminished by the salt yet remaining in the dirt.

Yours truly, C. C. L.
P. S.—The weed with a pale plossom (a dull white,)
called life everlanting, and which is so abundant in our C. C. I. fields in Autumn, is a perfect substitute for hops in making yeast, if you use potatoes also in making it .-This I know from ample experience.

CORRECTION.

HEADQUARQUARTERS 1978 REGIMENT VA. VOLS, ? Camp Lourel Hill Church, May 21, 1862.

Your issue of the 19th lostant, just placed in my hands, contains an editorial paragraph so grously misr-presenting a part of the action of the b h inst., near Williamsburg, in which my Regiment is alleded to, I feel compelled, for the cake of truth, as well as justice to the gallant band I commanded on that occasion, to correct your statement. You say that after the 1st Virginia Regiment had esplured a battery, Col. Williams quested me to make a de all of men from my Ragiment to take it to the rear. You may infer my serprise at seeing this statement, when I inform you that I was not present at any battery captured by that Regiment.— After my Regiment captured a battery, and I had ordered some pieces off, being anxious to hasten up re'nforcements, for which I felt responsible, being the suprior in command, until Col. Wilcox came up, I saked Colonel Williams, who I discovered had come up on my left, to assist me in getting the pieces off, which he declined doing, on account of the smallness of his Regiment. I regret that no General was present when the battery was captured, as it would have saved the necessity for this public communication, which is made with reluctance, as these are times when all should think of naught else but how we can best whip the inso.ent invaders of our homes. As for me and my Regiment, we have the proud consciousness of having done our best on that glorious occasion, and should the laurels won on that day be unjustly placed, the service we rendered will now except with our enemy. Respectfully,

JOHN B. STRANGE.

Colonel Commanding.

WACHINERY FOR SALE. Alio, a few Buckeye Roupers and Mowers—Jelsers celebrated

Alio, a few Buckeye Roupers and Mowers—Jelsers celebrated

The others and Cleaners. We are not manufacturing the above machines as present, and horse in want had better apply soon.

maid—th acis

m 635-65 Acas

9200 REWARD.

On Thursday ian, while I was at the War Legartment on business, I sent my servant, AUSTIN, who is so well known in Richmond, to the pot-folice, since which the I have not seen or been able to obtain any inform thin of his waterabouts. If he has been impress of I will give \$30 to any parso, who will inform me where se is. It he has been independent I will give \$100 for his recovery. If he has run off which I do n to believe, I will give \$200 for his recovery; or if he has been killed, which I fear, I will par \$200 for the conviction of his murderer.

JAS. LYONS.

CONFEDERATE NOTES.

Li persors anxious tyget ril of their Confedera e money, and was owe me on back account, bands, or otherwise, to extent, can do so, on settl ment of their accounts, by calling on me at my old stand, 114 Main str mail